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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]
[0001]
[Field of the Invention]This invention controls generation of melanin, it is effective in the prevention and the improvement of pigmentation, a stain, a freckle, a chloasma, etc. after suntan, and skin whitening effect is related with skin external preparations with high safety improved remarkably.
[0002]
[Description of the Prior Art]The abnormalities of hormone and a stimulus of ultraviolet rays serve as a cause, the melanogenesis within an epidermis pigment cell rises, and since melanin deposits superfluously on epidermis, pigmentation, such as a stain of the skin and a freckle, is produced. A stain and the substance which controls generation of melanin to prevent a freckle, for example, the method of prescribing L-ascorbic acid for the patient in large quantities, the method of injecting glutathione etc. or kojic acid, cystein, etc. are made into the gestalt of ointment, cream, a lotion, etc., and the method of applying on a part is taken.
[0003]
[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention]However, many of these things had a problem in fields, such as stability, safety, and a smell, and the expectable effect was weak and was not yet satisfactory.
[0004]
[Means for Solving the Problem]Then, a whitening agent conventionally known as a result of repeating research wholeheartedly so that this invention persons may get skin external preparations which have the whitening effect outstanding [truly] in view of such a situation, By using together an extract of Western saw grass (Achillea millefolium Linn'e (Compositae)), it finds out that synergistic whitening effect is obtained and came to complete this invention.
[0005]This invention Namely, L-ascorbic acid and its derivative, a placenta extract, Kojic acid

and its derivative, azelaic acid and its derivative, glucosamine, and its derivative, A kind or two sorts or more which were chosen from a group which consists of a glycoside of hydroquinone and its derivative, tranexamic acid and its derivative, ellagic acid and its derivative, and a resorcinol derivative, An extract of Western saw grass (Achillea millefolium Linn'e (Compositae)) is contained, and it is the skin external preparations characterized by things.

[0006]Hereafter, composition of this invention is explained in full detail. Generally L-ascorbic acid used by this invention is called vitamin C, and shows depressant action to a tyrosinase reaction which is a rate determining step of a melanin action by the strong reducing action, and shows a reducing action to melanin. As a derivative of L-ascorbic acid, For example, L-ascorbic acid monoalkyl ester species, such as L-ascorbic acid monostearate, L-ascorbic acid monopalmitate, and L-ascorbic acid mono- olate, An L-ascorbic acid monoester derivative like L-ascorbic acid monophosphoric ester and L-ascorbic acid-2-sulfate ester, Dialkyl ester, such as L-ascorbic acid distearate, L-ascorbic acid dipalmitate, and L-ascorbic acid diolate. The L-ascorbic acid diester like L-ascorbic acid Di Linh acid ester. Ascorbic acid triester, such as trialkyl ester species, such as L-ascorbic acid tristearate, L-ascorbic acid tripalmitate, and an L-ascorbic acid trio rate, and L-ascorbic acid Tori phosphoric ester, can be raised. Especially desirable things are L-ascorbic acid, L-ascorbic acid phosphoric ester, L-ascorbic acid-2-sulfate ester, or those salts among these L-ascorbic acid and a derivative of those.

[0007]As a kojic acid derivative used by this invention, kojic acid ether, such as kojic acid ester species, such as kojic acid alkyl ester, and kojic acid alkyl ether, etc. can be mentioned, for example.

[0008]As an azelain acid derivative used by this invention, azelaic acid diester, such as azelaic acid monoester, such as azelaic acid monoalkyl ester, and azelaic acid dialkyl ester, can be mentioned, for example.

[0009]As glucosamine derivatives used by this invention, glucosamine ether, such as glucosamine ester species, such as acetylglucosamine, and glucosamine methyl ether, etc. can be mentioned, for example.

[0010]As a glycoside of hydroquinone used by this invention, For example, Hydroquinone alpha-D-glucose, hydroquinone beta-D-glucose, hydroquinone alpha-L-glucose, hydroquinone beta-L-glucose, hydroquinone alpha-D-galactose, hydroquinone beta-D-galactose, Hexose glycosides, such as hydroquinone alpha-L-galactose and hydroquinone beta-L-galactose, A hydroquinone alpha-D-ribose, a hydroquinone beta-D-ribose, a hydroquinone alpha-L-ribose, a hydroquinone beta-L-ribose, hydroquinone alpha-D-arabinose, hydroquinone beta-D-arabinose, hydroquinone alpha-L-arabinose, Pentose glycosides, such as hydroquinone beta-L-arabinose, Hydroquinone alpha-D-glucosamine, hydroquinone beta-D-glucosamine, hydroquinone alpha-L-glucosamine, hydroquinone beta-L-glucosamine, hydroquinone alpha-D-galactosamine, hydroquinone beta-D-galactosamine, Aminosugar glycosides, such as

hydroquinone alpha-L-galactosamine and hydroquinone beta-L-galactosamine, Hydroquinone alpha-D-glucuronic acid, hydroquinone beta-D-glucuronic acid, hydroquinone alpha-L-glucuronic acid, hydroquinone beta-L-glucuronic acid, hydroquinone alpha-D-galacturonic acid, hydroquinone beta-D-galacturonic acid, Uronic acid glycosides, such as hydroquinone alpha-L-galacturonic acid and hydroquinone beta-L-galacturonic acid, etc. can be mentioned. As the derivative, although ether bodies, such as ester bodies, such as an acetylation thing, and a methylation thing, etc. can be raised, if it says from fields, such as whitening effect, the ease of acquisition, and stability, use of hydroquinone beta-D-glucose (general name: call it arbutin arbutin and henceforth) is preferred.

[0011]As a derivative of tranexamic acid used by this invention, A dimer of tranexamic acid (chloride transformer 4-(transformer 4-aminomethyl cyclohexane carbonyl) aminomethyl cyclohexane carboxylic acid), An ester body of tranexamic acid and hydroquinone (transformer 4-aminomethyl cyclohexane-carboxylic-acid 4'-hydroxyphenyl ester), An ester body of tranexamic acid and gentisic acid (2-(transformer 4-aminomethyl cyclohexyl carbonyloxy)-5-hydroxybenzoic acid and its salt), an amide object (transformer 4-aminomethyl methylamide cyclohexane carboxylic acid and its salt.) of tranexamic acid transformer 4-acetylamino methylcyclohexane carboxylic acid and its salt, transformer 4-(p-methoxy benzoyl) aminomethyl cyclohexane carboxylic acid and its salt, transformer 4-guanidinomethylcyclohexane carboxylic acid, its salt, etc. -- etc. -- it is mentioned.

[0012]As ellagic acid used by this invention, and its derivative, those salts, such as ellagic acid, 3,4-di-D-methylellagic acid, and 3,3'-di-D-methylellagic acid, are mentioned.

[0013]As a resorcinol derivative used by this invention, 4-n-ethyl resorcinol, 4-n-butyl resorcinol, 4-n-hexylresorcinol, 4-isoamylresorcinol, etc. are mentioned.

[0014]In operation of this invention, out of these, a kind or two sorts or more are chosen suitably, and are blended.

[0015]L-ascorbic acid blended with skin external preparations concerning this invention, and its derivative, A placenta extract, kojic acid and its derivative, azelaic acid, and its derivative, Glucosamine and its derivative, a glycoside of hydroquinone, and its derivative, Although there is no limitation in particular in a kind or two sorts or more of loadings chosen from a group which consists of tranexamic acid and its derivative, generally it blends 0.1 to 7.0% of the weight preferably especially 0.01 to 10.0% of the weight 0.001 to 20.0% of the weight to the skin external-preparations whole quantity. At less than 0.001 % of the weight, whitening effect of skin external preparations has these loadings in a tendency which becomes scarce, and conversely, even if it blends exceeding 20.0 % of the weight, an increase in an effect cannot be expected on parenchyma and is in a tendency for combination to skin external preparations to also become difficult.

[0016]In this invention, the above-mentioned L-ascorbic acid and its derivative, a placenta

extract, An extract of Western saw grass is blended with a kind chosen from a group which consists of kojic acid and its derivative, azelaic acid and its derivative, glucosamine and its derivative, a glycoside of hydroquinone and its derivative, tranexamic acid, and its derivative, or two sorts or more. By using together conventionally the L-ascorbic acid which are publicly known whitening agents, and an extract of Western saw grass, whitening effect improves synergistically and problems, such as the stability of a publicly known whitening agent, are also solved further conventionally.

[0017]Western saw grass (Achillea millefolium Linn'e (Compositae)) used for this invention is Europe native, and is a perennial herbaceous plant which was grown as medical use at a flower bed and an object for cut flowers, and the time, and has become wild in various places. Western saw grass used for this invention is filtered, condensed and obtained after immersing or heating flowing back a caput or the entire plant of the above-mentioned vegetation with an extracting solvent. If an extracting solvent used for this invention is a solvent usually used for extraction, it is [anything] good, especially -- organic solvents, such as alcohols, such as water, methanol, ethanol, a polypropylene glycol, and a 1,3-butylene glycol, hydrous alcohols, urea content alcohol, acetone, and acetic acid ethyl ester, -- it can be independent, or it can combine and can use. A Western saw grass extract used for this invention is marketed from Iwase KOSUFA, Iwaki & Co., Ltd., Maruzen Pharmaceuticals Co., Ltd., a scent Shigeki business company, etc., and can generally be obtained.

[0018]In skin external preparations of this invention, although loadings of an extract of Western saw grass are used with general loadings of a crude drug conventionally blended with skin external preparations, they are 0.01 to 10.0 % of the weight still more preferably 0.0001 to 20.0% of the weight as a dry matter among the external-preparations whole quantity preferably. it is in a tendency for an effect which controls whitening effect of skin external preparations and the skin irritation of skin external preparations as it is less than 0.0001 % of the weight to become scarce, and conversely, even if it blends exceeding 20.0 % of the weight, an increase in an effect cannot be expected on parenchyma and a tendency which becomes difficult also has combination to skin external preparations.

[0019]Other ingredients usually used for skin external preparations other than the above-mentioned essential ingredient, such as cosmetics and drugs, for example, oil, a wetting agent, an ultraviolet ray absorbent, an antioxidant, a surface-active agent, an antiseptic, a moisturizer, perfume, water, alcohol, a thickener, etc. can be suitably blended with skin external preparations of this invention if needed.

[0020]Arbitrary pharmaceutical forms in which a pharmaceutical form of skin external preparations concerning this invention is arbitrary, such as emulsification systems, such as solubilization systems, such as face toilet, a milky lotion, and cream, or ointment, and dispersion liquid, can be taken.

[0021]
[Example]Next, an example explains this invention still in detail. Thereby, this invention is not limited. Loadings are weight %.
[0022]
Examples 1-9 and comparative examples 1-10 (alcoholic phase) Weight % 95% ethanol 25.0 Polyoxyethylene (25 mol) hydrogenated-castor-oil ether 2.0 An antiseptic and antioxidant Optimum dose Perfume Optimum dose Drugs (Table 1 and the Table 2 statement)
(Aqueous phase)
Glycerin 2.0 Propylene glycol 1.0 ion exchange water It solubilizes after preparing the residual (process) aqueous phase and an alcoholic phase.
[0023]The whitening examination was done by the following method about Examples 1-9 and the comparative examples 1-10 which were acquired above. The result is collectively shown in Table 1 and 2.
1. The examinee who worries about whitening effect examination (test method) swarthiness, a stain, a freckle, etc. was made into one groups [20], one kind of sample lotion was applied to the face for three months every day every morning and evening, and the whitening effect was investigated based on the standard shown below three months afterward.
[0024](Judging standard)
Higher efficacy : pigmentation stopped being almost conspicuous.
Effective : it became very thin.
a little -- effective: -- it became a little thin.
Invalid : with no change.
(Judgment)
O : higher efficacy and the shown effective percentage (ratio of consumed water) are not less than 80% among examinees.
O : higher efficacy and the shown effective percentage (ratio of consumed water) are not less than 50% and less than 80% among examinees.
**: Higher efficacy and the shown effective percentage (ratio of consumed water) are not less than 30% and less than 50% among examinees.
x: Higher efficacy and the shown effective percentage (ratio of consumed water) are less than 30% among examinees.
[0025]
[Table 1]
----------. Example number 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9. ----------. L-ascorbic acid phosphoric acid Ester magnesium salt . 1.0 - - - - - - - - placenta extract . - 1.0 - - - - - - - - kojic acid . - - 1.0 - - - - - - azelaic acid . - - - 1.0 - -- - - glucosamine . - - - - 1.0 - - - - tranexamic acid . - - - - - 1.0 - - - arbutin . - - - - - - 1.0 - - ellagic acid . - - - - - - - 1.0-4-n-butyl

resorcinol - - - - - - - - 1.0 Western saw grass extract 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0. ---------- --------- ---------- whitening effect O O O O O O O O O ----------[0026]
[Table 2]
----------. Comparative example number 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10. ----------
----------. L-ascorbic acid phosphoric acid Ester magnesium salt . 2.0 - - - - - - - -. - Placenta extract - 2.0 - - - -. - - - - kojic acid - - 2.0. - - - - - - - azelaic acid . - - - 2.0 - - - - -. - Glucosamine - - - - 2.0. - - - - - tranexamic acid - -. - - - 2.0 - - - - arbutin . - - - - - - 2.0 - - - ellagic acid - - - - - - - 2.0 --4-n-butyl resorcinol - - - - - - - -2.0 - Western saw grass extract - - - - - - - - - 2.0. ---------- -------- ---------- whitening effect x x ** x x ** ** **** **---------- ---------- ------[0027]
Having the skin whitening effect excellent in the direction of an example compared with a comparative example was accepted so that more clearly than Table 1 and 2.
[0028]
Example 10 Vanishing cream Stearic acid 6.0 Weight % sorbitan monostearin acid ester 2.0 Polyoxyethylene (20 mol)
Sorbitan monostearin acid ester 1.5. Arbutin 7.0 sodium hydrogen sulfite 0.03. Propylene glucohol 10.0 Western saw grass extract 1.0 An antiseptic and antioxidant Optimum dose Perfume Optimum dose Ion exchange water A Western saw grass extract, arbutin, and propylene glycol are added to residual (process) ion exchange water, and it heats, and keeps at 70 ** (aqueous phase). Other ingredients are mixed, heating fusion is carried out, and it keeps at 70 ** (oil phase). After adding an oil phase to the aqueous phase, performing preliminary emulsification and emulsifying uniformly by a homomixer, it cools to 30 ** with stirring well.
[0029]
Example 11 Neutral cream Stearyl alcohol 7.0 Weight % stearic acid 2.0 hydrogenated lanolin 2.0 PARAMETOKISHI cinnamic acid-2-ethylhexyl 3.5 Squalane 5.0 2-octyldodecyl alcohol 6.0 polyoxyethylenes (25 mol)
cetyl alcohol ether 3.0 glycerin monostearin acid ester 2.0 placenta extract 0.1 propylene glycol 5.0 Western saw grass extract 10.0 perfume An optimum dose antiseptic and antioxidant Optimum dose Ion exchange water . A Western saw grass extract, a placenta extract, and propylene glycol are added to residual (process) ion exchange water, and it heats, and keeps at 70 ** (aqueous phase). Other ingredients are mixed, heating fusion is carried out, and it keeps at 70 ** (oil phase). After adding an oil phase to the aqueous phase, performing preliminary emulsification and emulsifying uniformly by a homomixer, it cools to 30 ** with stirring well.
[0030]
example 12 cold cream Solid paraffin . 5.0 weight % beeswax 10.0 vaseline . 15.0 liquid paraffin 41.0 glycerin monostearin acid ester 2.0 -- polyoxyethylene (20 mol) sorbitan mono-

laurate ester 2.0 kojic acid 2.0 PARAMETOKISHI cinnamic acid-2-ethylhexyl . 3.5 Soap powder 0.1 Borax 0.2 Western saw grass extract 0.1 ion exchange water Emainder Perfume Optimum dose An antiseptic and antioxidant The heating and dissolving of a Western saw grass extract, kojic acid, soap powder, and the borax are added and carried out to optimum dose (process) ion exchange water, and it keeps at 70 ** (aqueous phase). Other ingredients are mixed, heating fusion is carried out, and it keeps at 70 ** (oil phase). In addition, it reacts gradually, stirring an oil phase to the aqueous phase. After ending reaction, by a homomixer, it emulsifies uniformly and cools with the sufficient emulsification back to 30 ** with stirring.

[0031]

Example 13 Milky lotion Polyoxyethylene (20 mol)
polyoxypropylene (2 mol) cetyl alcohol . 1.0 weight % PARAMETOKISHI cinnamic acid-2-ethylhexyl . 3.5 silicone KF96 (20cs) (made by the Shin-etsu chemicals company). 2.0 Liquid paraffin (inside viscosity) 3.0. propylene glycol 5.0 arbutin . 2.0 Sodium hydrogen sulfite 0.03. Glycerin 2.0 Ethanol 15.0. carboxyvinyl polymer . 0.3 Hydroxypropylcellulose 0.1 2-aminomethyl propanol 0.1 Antiseptic Optimum dose Western saw grass extract 20.0 ion exchange water To residual (process) ion exchange water and ethanol, the hydrous alcohol extract and arbutin of Western saw grass. warming -- it dissolves, and also the water-soluble materials below propylene glycol are dissolved, and it keeps at 70 ** (aqueous phase). Other oily components are mixed, heating fusion is carried out, and it keeps at 70 ** (oil phase). An oil phase is added to the aqueous phase and preliminary emulsification is performed, and uniform emulsification is carried out and it cools to 30 ** with stirring well after emulsification by a homomixer.

[0032]

Example 14 Milky lotion Polyoxyethylene (20 mol)
polyoxypropylene (2 mol) cetyl alcohol . 1.0 weight % silicone KF96 (20cs) (made by Shin-etsu chemicals company) 2.0 liquid paraffin (inside viscosity) 3.0 propylene glycol 5.0 ascorbic-acid glucoside 5.0 PARAMETOKISHI cinnamic acid-2-ethylhexyl . 3.5 glycerin 2.0 ethanol . 15.0 Carboxyvinyl polymer 0.3 Hydroxypropylcellulose 0.1 2-aminomethyl propanol 0.1 Antiseptic Optimum dose Western saw grass extract 7.0 ion exchange water To residual (process) ion exchange water and ethanol, a Western saw grass extract. warming -- it dissolves, and also the water-soluble materials below propylene glycol are dissolved, and it keeps at 70 ** (aqueous phase). Other oily components are mixed, heating fusion is carried out, and it keeps at 70 ** (oil phase). An oil phase is added to the aqueous phase and preliminary emulsification is performed, and it emulsifies uniformly and cools to 30 ** with stirring well after emulsification by a homomixer.

[0033]

Example 15 Milky lotion Polyoxyethylene (20 mol)

polyoxypropylene (2 mol) cetyl alcohol . 1.0 Weight % silicone KF96 (made by the Shin-etsu chemicals company) (20cs) 2.0 liquid paraffins (inside viscosity) 3.0 Propylene glycol 5.0 Glycerin 2.0 PARAMETOKISHI cinnamic acid-2-ethylhexyl 3.5. ethanol 15.0 carboxyvinyl polymer . 0.3 Hydroxypropylcellulose 0.1 2-aminomethyl propanol 0.1 Antiseptic Optimum dose Placenta extract 5.0 ellagic acid 1.0 Western saw grass extract 7.0 ion exchange water To residual (process) ion exchange water and ethanol, Western saw grass extract, a placenta extract and ellagic acid -- warming -- it dissolves, and also the water-soluble materials below propylene glycol are dissolved, and it keeps at 70 ** (aqueous phase). Other oily components are mixed, heating fusion is carried out, and it keeps at 70 ** (oil phase). An oil phase is added to the aqueous phase and preliminary emulsification is performed, and it emulsifies uniformly and cools to 30 ** with stirring well after emulsification by a homomixer.

[0034]

Example 16 Milky lotion Polyoxyethylene (20 mol)
polyoxypropylene (2 mol) cetyl alcohol . 1.0 weight % silicone KF96 (20cs) (made by the Shin-etsu chemicals company) 2.0 liquid paraffins (inside viscosity) 3.0 propylene glycol 5.0 glycerin 2.0 ethanol 15.0 carboxyvinyl polymer . 0.3 Hydroxypropylcellulose 0.1 2-aminomethyl propanol 0.1 Antiseptic optimum dose kojic acid 3.0 4-n-butyl resorcinol 1.0 Western saw grass extract 3.0 ion exchange water Residual (process) ion exchange water and a Western saw grass extract, kojic acid and 4-n-butyl resorcinol -- warming -- it dissolves, and also the water-soluble materials below propylene glycol are dissolved, and it keeps at 70 ** (aqueous phase). Other oily components are mixed, heating fusion is carried out, and it keeps at 70 ** (oil phase). An oil phase is added to the aqueous phase and preliminary emulsification is performed, and it emulsifies uniformly and cools to 30 ** with stirring well after emulsification by a homomixer.

[0035]

Example 17 Milky lotion Stearic acid 1.5 Weight % cetyl alcohol 0.5 beeswax 2.0 Polyoxyethylene (20 mol)
monooleate 1.0 glycerin monostearin acid ester 1.0 ethanol 10.0 arbutin 20.0 sodium hydrogen sulfite 0.03 propylene glycol 5.0 Western saw grass extract . 1.0 4-methoxy salicylic acid 0.5 Ion-exchange-water emainder Perfume Optimum dose An antiseptic and antioxidant The heating and dissolving of a Western saw grass extract, 4-methoxy salicylic acid, arbutin, and the propylene glycol are added and carried out to optimum dose (process) ion exchange water, and it keeps at 70 ** (aqueous phase). Ethanol is spiced and it dissolves in it (alcoholic phase). Other oily components are mixed, heating fusion is carried out, and it keeps at 70 ** (oil phase). An oil phase is added to the aqueous phase, preliminary emulsification is performed, and it emulsifies uniformly by a homomixer. An alcoholic phase is applied stirring this. It cools to 30 ** with stirring after that.

[0036]
Example 18 Milky lotion Microcrystallin wax 1.0 Weight % beeswax 2.0 Lanolin 2.0 liquid paraffins 20.0 Squalane 10.0 Sorbitan sesquioleate 4.0 Polyoxyethylene (20 mol) Sorbitan monooleate ether 1.0. arbutin 5.0 sodium hydrogen sulfite . 0.03 tranexamic acid 5.0 ascorbic-acid 2-glucoside 2.0 propylene glycol 7.0 Western saw grass extract 2.0 PARAMETOKISHI cinnamic acid-2-ethylhexyl 3.5 ion exchange water The emainder Perfume . Proper quantity An antiseptic and antioxidant Western saw grass extract, arbutin, tranexamic acid, and ascorbic acid 2-glucoside and propylene glycol are added to optimum dose (process) ion exchange water, and it heats, and keeps at 70 ** (aqueous phase). The heating and dissolving of other ingredients are mixed and carried out, and it keeps at 70 ** (oil phase). Stirring an oil phase, the aqueous phase is gradually added to this oil phase, and it emulsifies uniformly by a homomixer. It cools with the sufficient emulsification back to 30 ** with stirring.
[0037]
Example 19 Jelly 95% ethanol 10.0 Weight % dipropylene glycol 15.0 Polyoxyethylene (15 mol) Oleyl alcohol ether 2.0 Arbutin 0.5 sodium hydrogen sulfite 0.03 ascorbic-acid distearate 0.5 Carboxyvinyl polymer 1.0 (trade name: Carbopol 941) Caustic potash 0.15 L-arginine 0.1 Western saw grass extract 2.0 Perfume Optimum dose Antiseptic Optimum dose Ion exchange water To residual (process) ion exchange water, Western saw grass extract, Arbutin and Carbopol 941 are dissolved uniformly, and on the other hand, the ingredient of dipropylene glycol, polyoxyethylene (15 mol) oleyl alcohol ether, and others is dissolved in ethanol 95%, and it adds to the aqueous phase. Subsequently, caustic potash and L-arginine are made to neutralize and it thickens.
[0038]
example 20 peel-off type pack (alcoholic phase)
95% ethanol 10.0 weight % polyoxyethylene (15 mol)
oleyl alcohol ether 2.0 PARAMETOKISHI cinnamic acid-2-ethylhexyl 3.5 antiseptic Optimum dose Perfume Optimum dose (aqueous phase)
Western saw grass extract 3.0 Arbutin 1.0 sodium hydrogen sulfite 0.03 Polyvinyl alcohol 12.0 Glycerin 3.0 Polyethylene glycol 1500 1.0 ion exchange water The aqueous phase is prepared with 80 ** of emainders (process), and it cools at 50 **. Subsequently, the alcoholic phase prepared at the room temperature is mixed and cooled radiationally to after-addition homogeneity.
[0039]Example 21 Pack containing powder (alcoholic phase)
95% ethanol 2.0 Weight % antiseptic Optimum dose perfume Optimum dose coloring material Optimum dose ascorbic acid diolate 1.0 (aqueous phase)
Western saw grass extract 7.0 arbutin 1.0 propylene glycol 7.0 flowers of zinc 25.0 kaolin 20.0

ion exchange water The aqueous phase is uniformly prepared at a residual (process) room temperature. Subsequently, the alcoholic phase prepared at the room temperature is added, and it mixes uniformly.

[0040]

Example 22 Absorption ointment Vaseline 40.0-% of the weight stearyl alcohol 18.0 Japan wax 20.0 Polyoxyethylene (10 mol)

Monooleate 0.25 Glycerin monostearin acid ester 0.25 Placenta extract 1.0 Western saw grass extract 10.0 ion exchange water A Western saw grass extract and a placenta extract are added to residual (process) ion exchange water, and it keeps at 70 ** (aqueous phase). The mixture solution of other ingredients is carried out at 70 ** (oil phase). An oil phase is added to the above-mentioned aqueous phase, and it cools after emulsification uniformly by a homomixer.

[0041]In the same whitening effect examination, the effect was accepted to have performed each skin external preparations obtained in Examples 10-22 in Examples 1-9.

[0042]

[Effect of the Invention]As explained above, skin whitening effect is improved remarkably and, moreover, the skin external preparations concerning this invention are skin external preparations whose safety it is stable and is high.

[Translation done.]